



APR 20 1987

CLEMSON
LIBRARY

Pipe Spring National Monument

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

Statement for Management

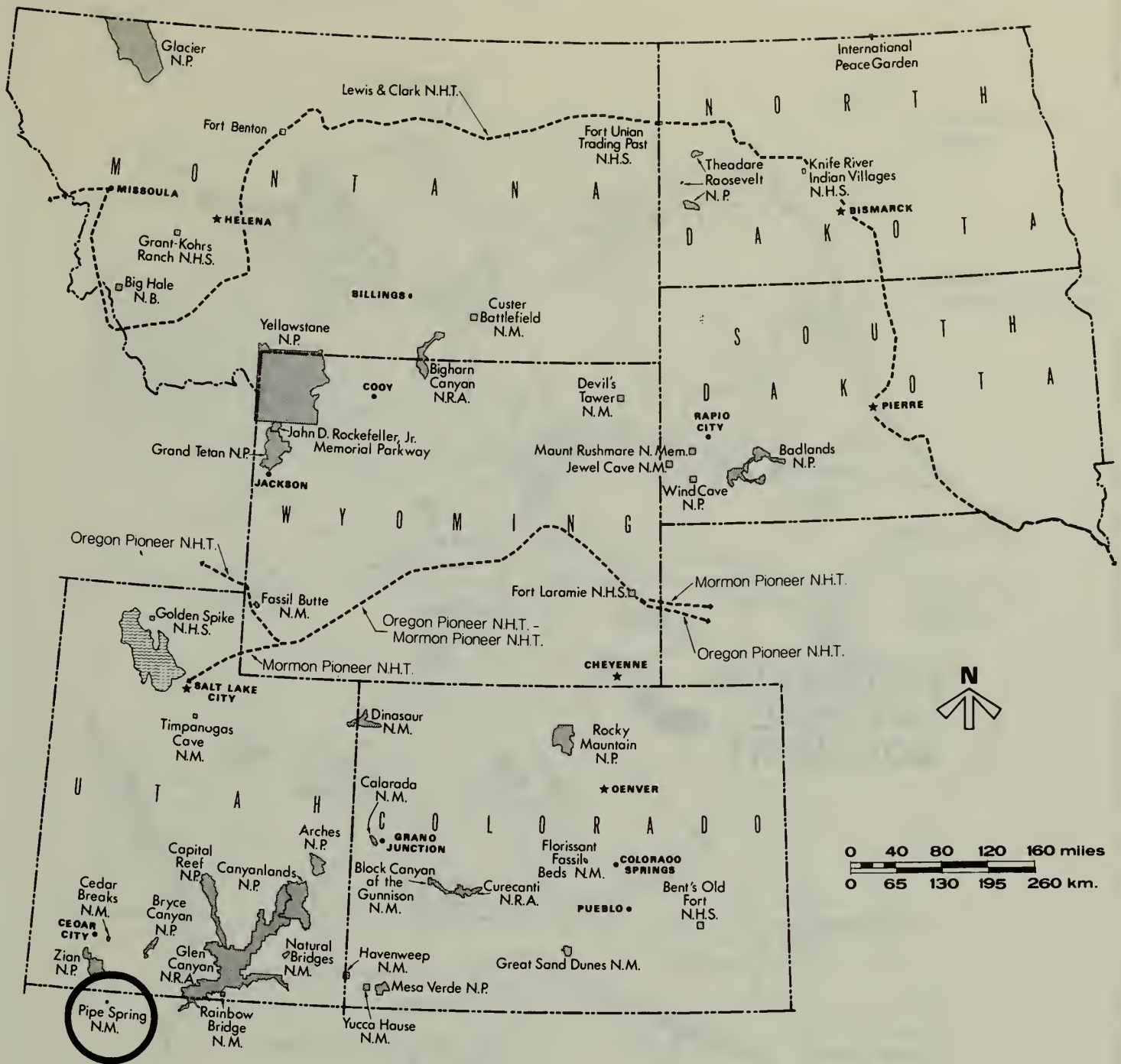
February 1987

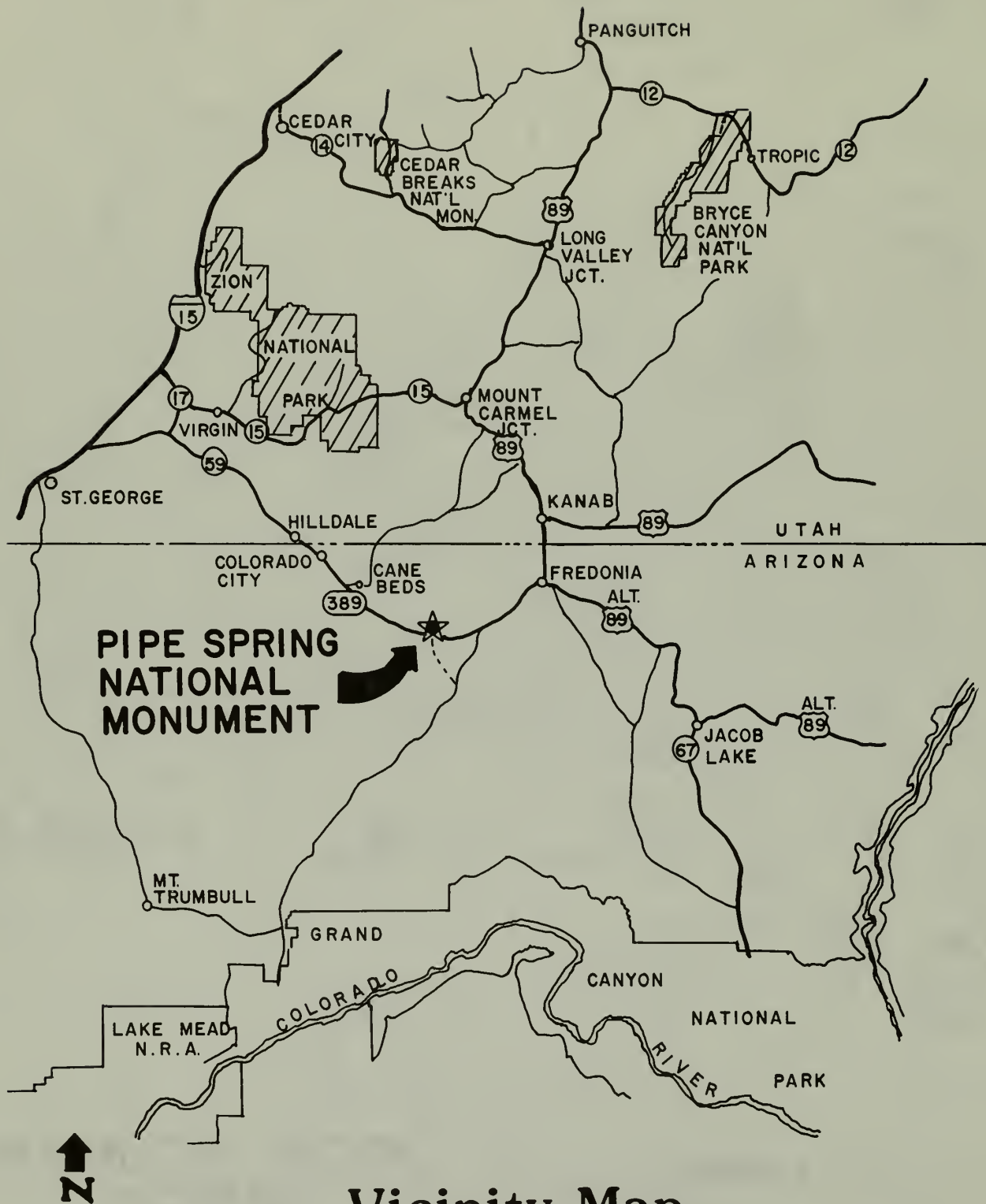


Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by:	<u>William M. Herr</u>	<u>1/22/87</u>
	Superintendent, Pipe Spring National Monument	Date
Recommended by:	<u>Harold F. Hofer</u>	<u>1/23/87</u>
	Superintendent, Zion National Park	Date
Approved by :	<u>Robert T. Rouse</u> Homer L. Rouse	<u>2/16/87</u>
Acting	Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region	Date





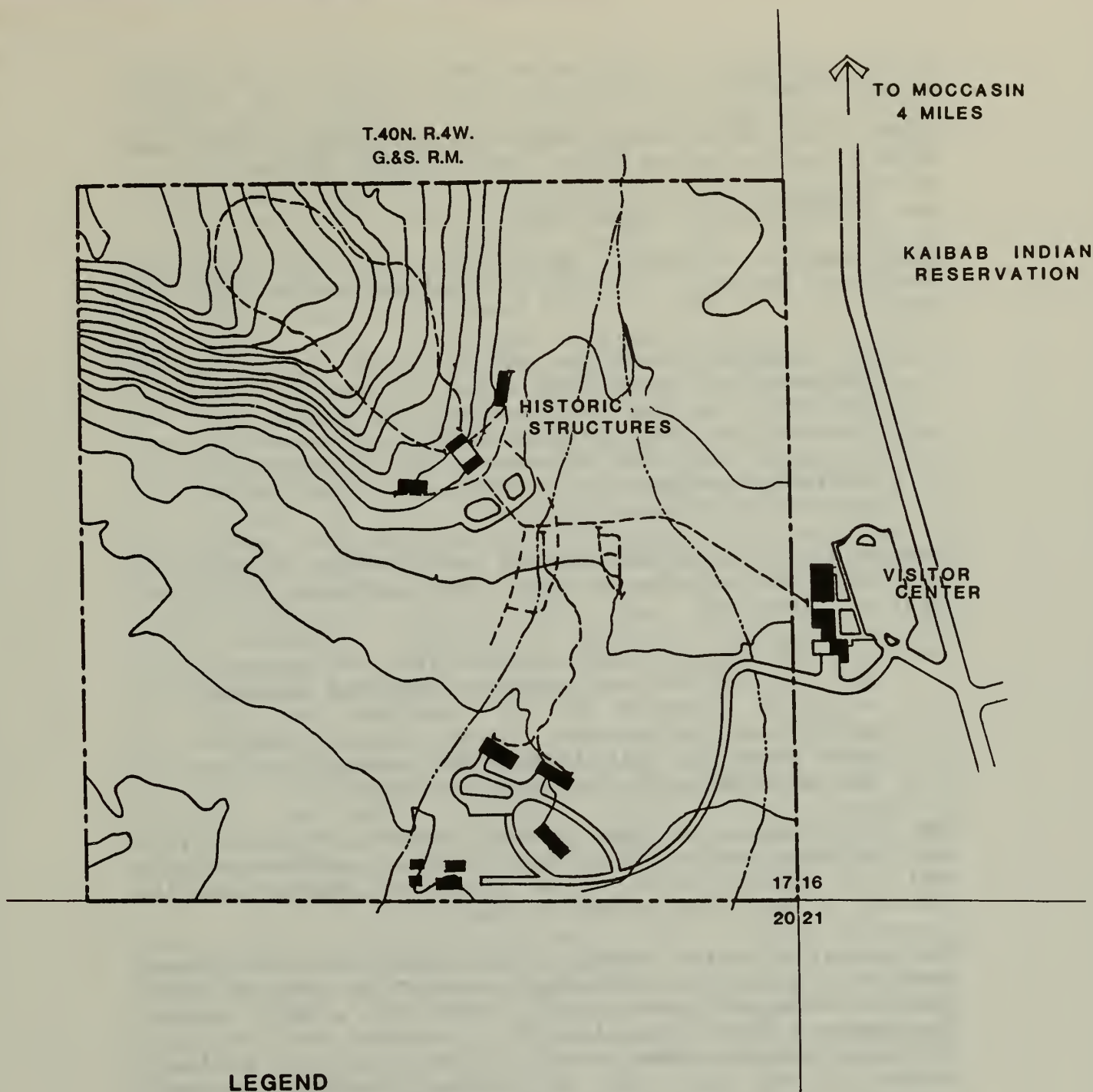
Vicinity Map

Pipe Spring National Monument

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

0 5 10 20 30 MILES

321 80005
Aug-77 R.M.R.



BOUNDARY MAP
PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT
MOHAVE COUNTY, ARIZONA

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service

SCALE: 100 0 100 200 FEET
30 0 30 60 METERS



I. LOCATION

Pipe Spring National Monument is in northern Arizona's Mohave County in the Third Congressional District.

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Pipe Spring National Monument was established by President Warren G. Harding's proclamation No. 1663 (43 Stat. 1913) of May 31, 1923, which proclaims that:

It appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving land on which Pipe Spring and the early dwelling place are located as a National Monument, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, to serve as a memorial of western pioneer life.

Public use of this monument is provided for in the 1916 Act Establishing the National Park Service (39 Stat. 535) stating that:

. . . which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

The significance of Pipe Spring National Monument lies in its preservation of an early Mormon settlement site and its commemoration of an important segment of the history of American westward migration.

The source of water known as Pipe Springs to the Mormon settlers, after a missionary expedition led by Jacob Hamblin stopped there in 1858, was first a water supply for Anasazi Pueblo peoples living nearby and later for Southern Paiutes who used it seasonally. A large Anasazi pueblo ruin that is partially within the park boundary is the earliest substantial evidence of use of the spring. The first permanent white settler was Dr. James Whitmore. After acquiring a homestead in 1863, he built a dugout and improved the property while running livestock in Pipe Valley. He and another man were killed in a Navajo raid in January 1866.

By 1868, the Utah Militia had constructed a rock cabin at Pipe Spring for use as an outpost during the time of the raids. The Mormon Church acquired Pipe Spring in 1869 from Whitmore's widow after the raids ceased.

Anson Perry Winsor was selected to build a church tithing herd by using the plentiful water and grasses around Pipe Spring. By early 1872, the erection of the red sandstone-fortified ranchhouse known as Winsor Castle was completed. Work had started on it in 1870 along with an addition to the militia cabin and another rock cabin to the west of the "fort." Pipe Spring was connected to the outside world by the Deseret Telegraph, on which the first message was sent from Pipe Spring on December 15, 1871.

The 1870's were the most important years for Pipe Spring as it became a successful enterprise with a large cattle herd, cheese production from milk cows, and improvements in ponds, orchards, and gardens. Cheese, butter, and beef were delivered over 70 miles on the Honeymoon Trail to the Southern Utah Tithing Office for use by workers building the Mormon Temple in St. George. By 1879, the herd numbered 2,629 head and the Winsor Castle Stock Growing Company was absorbed by the Canaan Cooperative Stock Company of St. George. The Church remained the major stockholder in the Pipe Spring community until 1888 when it sold out to B. F. Saunders. Ownership passed through several private hands until 1923 when Pipe Spring was proclaimed a National Monument.

The monument maintains all of the historic structures except the Whitmore dugout, which has been excavated but not reconstructed. The 40 acres of grounds with gardens, orchards, fields, corrals, and sandstone cliffs that provided the building material for the historic structures are maintained as a part of the historic setting.

The primary theme for operating Pipe Spring National Monument is the Cattlemen's Empire. Pipe Spring served as headquarters for a large cattle ranching operation in the 1870's and 1880's. The area subtheme is as a Ranch in the Far West. Ranching activities continued from the 1870's to 1923. These themes are addressed in the National Park System Plan.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Pipe Spring National Monument is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As a result, Advisory Council clearance is required under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 before any kind of development can be initiated within the monument.

Additional legal constraints affecting the monument's cultural and natural resources include Executive Order (E.O.) 11593, E.O. 11988, E. O. 11990, and the Antiquities Act of 1916.

On November 2, 1933, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chapman issued a memorandum dividing the flow of Pipe Spring into three equal portions--to the local cattlemen, the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe, and the National Park Service. This memorandum is still in effect, but on April 13, 1972, a new agreement was negotiated between the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe and the National Park Service in which the National Park Service constructed a new water well and distribution system to supply the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe with an amount of water equal to one-third of the Pipe Spring flow. In return, the monument received the right to use the Tribe's one-third flow of the natural spring for use within the monument proper.

In 1972, the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe constructed a very creditable stone building at the main entrance to the monument, but on reservation land. On March 29, 1973, a lease was negotiated between the U.S. Government and the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe which states:

The Lessor hereby leases to the Government the following described premises: 1831 net usable square feet of office space consisting of a newly constructed one-story building connected to the Kaibab-Paiute Arts and Crafts Center at the entrance to Pipe Spring National Monument, Moccasin, Arizona.

The lease further states it is for a period of 5 years beginning April 1, 1973, and ending March 31, 1978. In both 1978 and 1983, the lease was renewed for an additional 5 years.

Fee collection was initiated on July 1, 1973, and is required on the monument (CFR, Title 43, Part 18.7).

B. RESOURCES

Pipe Spring National Monument was primarily set aside because of the natural springs which flow out of the Sevier Fault at this location and for the sandstone fort known as Winsor Castle. In addition to the above, there is the attendant vegetation normally found at or near springs, and the two outbuildings built to serve as support to the fort community.

The vegetation consists most obviously of trees--ash, cottonwood, poplar, elm, locust--and the orchard, grape arbors, and gardens planted by pioneers. The two outbuildings are the bunkhouse and the blacksmith and tack shop. In addition there are the corrals, pig pen, chicken coop, and outhouse.

A less tangible, but nevertheless important part of the monument is the view across the Arizona Strip and the quality of the air.

An adverse effect that is obvious to any visitor, is the brown haze seen on the southern horizon over the Grand Canyon, especially in the summer. This is attributable to air pollutants from the Los Angeles and Las Vegas areas and the stack emission from the power plant in the Moapa Valley. Also, easily visible are the high powerline towers 5 miles to the south, and highway 389 just 1/4-mile south.

Much less visible is the decreasing total flow of the springs. Tradition puts the flow at 45 gallons per minute (GPM), but that has been decreasing for several years and is now in the mid-20's GPM. This decrease is of concern and is under study in 1986 and 1987 to determine the cause. Possibilities are new wells "upstream" from the monument, or shifts in the earth caused by minor earthquakes.

In 1981, a flood plain analysis was prepared by the Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, which identified the 100-year and 500-year flood plains within the monument. These flood plain zones are shown on the Site Map. They are considered valid subject to the following conditions:

1. The channel inlet is adequate to collect all of the 100-year flow and will not be flanked.

2. The channel dike on the right side will not fail because of erosion during the 100-year flood. However, there is appreciable potential for failure because of high velocities generated by the steep slope of this stream.

This could be mitigated to some extent by scouring and deepening of the stream bottom during periods of heavy runoff.

3. The footbridge will not clog with debris and cause an overflow. However, this is not a remote possibility because of the relatively high potential for debris

production in the subject watershed.

The three existing residences, maintenance area, and proposed additional residence are above the 100-year flood plain, but within the 500-year flood plain. According to Departmental Guidelines developed in response to Executive Order 11988, residences are permitted within the 500-year flood plain. The proposed new maintenance building will be located out of the flood plain. Highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic, infectious, or water-reactive materials will not be stored within the flood plain area. (For flood plain delineation and detail refer to RMRO DWG. 321-80, 012A, January 1982 ROD/FONSI/DCP.)

C. LAND USE TRENDS

The national monument consists of 40 acres, all of which are owned by the U.S. Government in fee simple.

The monument is 1/4-mile north of Arizona State Highway 389, 14 miles west of Fredonia, Arizona, and 42 miles east of Hurricane, Utah. It is in Mohave County in the area commonly referred to as the "Arizona Strip," which is the portion of Arizona situated north of the Colorado River. The Arizona Strip comprises about 10,000 square miles. About one-third of this area can be viewed from the monument extending from the Kaibab Plateau on the east to Mt. Trumbull on the west, with the north escarpment of the Grand Canyon between.

The recreational use of the Arizona Strip is light with only one partially-marked trail within 6 miles of the monument. The Dominguez-Escalante Trail was studied for the bicentennial year of the 1776 exploration route, with recommendations for recreational use. A commemorative expedition to follow the trail was organized with publicity bringing attention to the trail. However, increased use on the Arizona Strip portion of the trail is not considered likely.

The monument is completely surrounded by the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Reservation, which comprises approximately 216 square miles. Considerable development is taking place within the reservation at the present time. A 45-unit campground/trailer park was completed through the Indian Assistance Program, with all engineering, cost estimates, and so on, handled through the National Park Service, Southwest Regional Office, and funded through the Economic Development Administration. Fifteen new houses were constructed in 1980. These are in addition to 13

houses constructed in 1968. Considerable acreage was cleared in 1980-1981 for agricultural purposes. Three new water wells were drilled in 1975-1976. A new well was drilled near the monument well in 1980. The general office for tribal operations is located nearby and their modern village, known as "Kaibab", is 3 miles north of the monument.

Development of recreational facilities and water resources by the Tribe has a direct effect on the monument. There is a visual impact on the historic structures from the location of the new campground. Also, an increase in the number of overnight campers in the new campground may result in the need for more protection of the monument resources. The picnic site now used as a temporary campground on the reservation will be phased out as a camping area and possibly picnic facilities will be relocated adjacent to the campground. Water exploration conducted by the Tribe could adversely affect the flow of the historic springs. The building of new homes that are not located adjacent to the monument will not have the adverse visual effect of the earlier homes built to the east of the monument.

Las Vegas, Nevada, with a population of approximately 202,000, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area are both 185 miles west; Flagstaff, Arizona, population of approximately 41,000, and the South Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park are 200 miles south; North Rim of the Grand Canyon, 80 miles south; Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, 90 miles northeast; Cedar Breaks National Monument, 80 miles northeast; Bryce Canyon National Park, 100 miles north; and Zion National Park 65 miles northwest. All distances are by highway. The nearest shopping points are St. George, Utah, population 17,000, 65 miles west; Cedar City, Utah, population 12,000, 85 miles north; Fredonia, Arizona, population 1,300, 14 miles east; and Kanab, Utah, population 2,400, 21 miles east. The nearest commercial airport is Kanab, Utah, with a runway of 6,000 feet, elevation 4,856 feet.

The development of the Kaiparowits Electric Generating Plant east of Kanab, the Warner Valley Electric Generating Plant located in the St. George, Utah area, and the Alton Coal Field could add an estimated 17,000 to 20,000 people to the area, approximately doubling the area's present population. All are within a 100-mile radius of the monument. A highline corridor has been established about 5 miles south of the monument and at present has one transmission line in

operation. In all probability, additional transmission lines will be constructed and will pass through this corridor on completion of the new generating plants. There is also the possibility of the proposed Alton Coal Field slurry line running either along the power corridor or just a few miles to the west of the monument.

The Arizona Strip has become a hotbed of uranium exploration during the last 2 to 3 years, with one company setting up a rather extensive headquarters complex between Kanab, Utah, and Fredonia, Arizona. At this time, the only intrusions on the monument are the rooster tails of dust from the large trucks traversing the Mt. Trumbull Road and an occasional "boom" from seismic charges set off in the distance. There could be visual intrusion if exploration moved in the direction of the Monument.

Proposed energy developments in northern Arizona and southern Utah offer a potential threat to the scenic resources of the area. Although Pipe Spring National Monument is not a Class I air quality area, significant deterioration of air quality and visibility ranges will diminish visitor satisfaction at Pipe Spring. The Arizona Strip and its vast ranges viewed from Pipe Spring are part of the interpretive history and meaning of Pipe Spring.

The Church of Latter Day Saints exercises a strong influence in the general area. Pipe Spring National Monument is considered by many to be the Latter Day Saints' Monument of the National Park Service, resulting in heavy visitation by members of the Latter Day Saints church.

D. VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

1. Annual Visitation

During the last 15 years, there have been several outside influences affecting travel to Pipe Spring National Monument. The most obvious was the Arab Oil Embargo during the early 1970's, particularly around 1973-1975. As the gasoline supply became more abundant, particularly in the Las Vegas area, travel picked up again through 1978. The Iranian situation decreased traffic again in 1979-1980, though there were no shortages of gasoline in Las Vegas like there were in 1973-1975. After that, travel increased through 1982. The dip in 1983 is attributed to nationwide coverage of the flood in northern Utah. That news

devastated tourism throughout this area despite the fact that there was no flooding here. Since then, travel has increased through 1986.

2. Monthly Visitation

The winter months of November through February have the lowest visitation as schools are in session, senior citizens have migrated to southern climates, and there is some rather cold weather at this time. Starting about March, visitation goes up dramatically as the senior citizens begin traveling more and students are out of school for spring vacation. Arizona and Utah schools let out in May, pushing the figures for that month up, and another increase comes after the California schools let out in June. This continues throughout the summer until California schools open again in early September. There is a sudden drop-off in November, with October visitation sustained by senior citizens again.

Peak Visitation Days - 1986

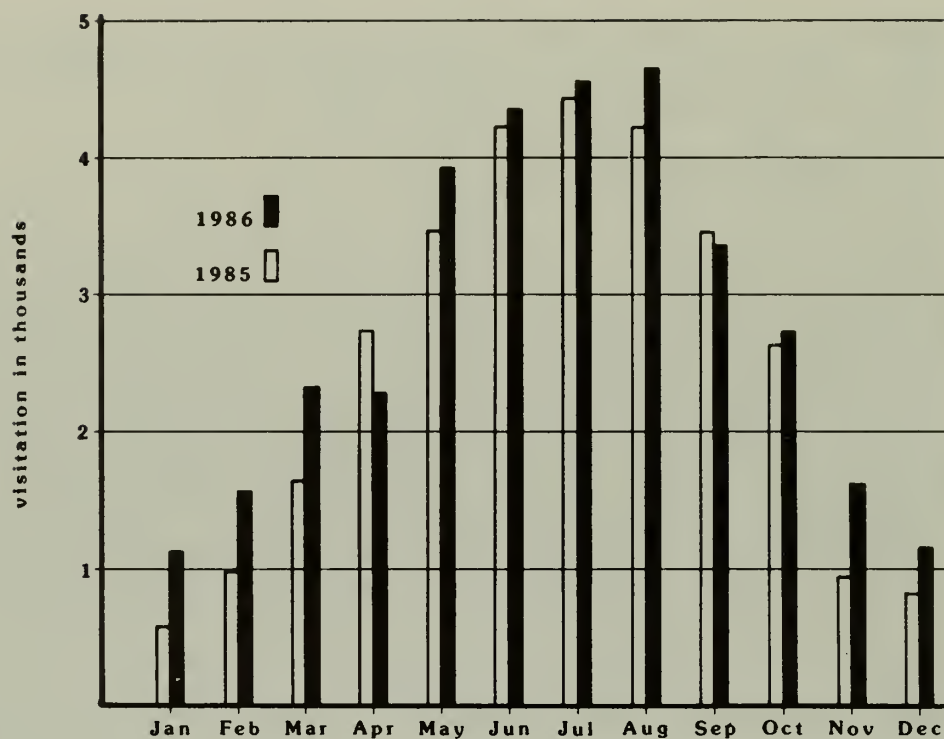
April	30 - 253
May	20 - 296
	24 - 386
	26 - 234
June	14 - 272
	22 - 232
July	5 - 244
	26 - 275
August	22 - 236
	30 - 263
September	1 - 201
	10 - 236
October	10 - 216
	11 - 217

Park Visitation Weeks - 1986

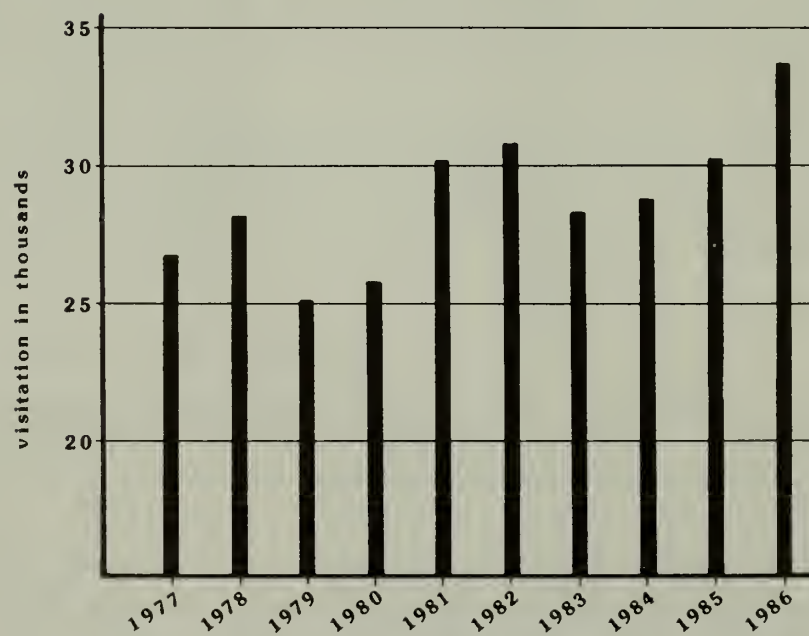
5/20 - 5/26	1,407
6/9 - 6/15	1,179
6/21 - 6/27	1,194
7/1 - 7/5	1,187
7/15 - 7/21	1,073
7/22 - 7/28	1,233
8/4 - 8/10	1,113
8/11 - 8/17	1,230
8/18 - 8/24	1,006
8/25 - 8/31	1,131

Generally speaking, peak visitation days correspond with holidays, such as spring vacation, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Utah Statehood Day (July 24), and Labor Day.

There were daily highs seen during spring vacation, Memorial Day, and Labor Day. Missing though were the Fourth of July and Utah Statehood Day. Memorial Day weekend is seen as a peak in the weekly highs, as is the Fourth of July, and Utah Statehood Day. Missing is the Labor Day weekend.



Monthly Visitation 1985-1986



**Annual Visitation
Pipe Spring National Monument**

3. Origin of the the Visitor

California and Utah dominate the visitor-origin States with Arizona and Nevada somewhat further behind. There is good representation from Colorado and Idaho, with all other States falling much further behind. Many foreign visitors come here, particularly from Germany, France, England, and Israel. Visitation from other countries is minimal, however the park does get a few visitors from the other European countries and the Orient.

4. Length of Stay and Activities

The average visitor spends about 1-1/4 hours seeing the monument. This breaks down into about 1 hour in the historic buildings and about 1/4-hour on the interpretive trails.

E. FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

1. Nonhistoric Roads and Trails

There are no major roads or utilities which traverse the monument. There is a 40-car parking area which serves the visitor center. There is a 2/10-mile paved service road to the residential and maintenance area. There is a major trail from the visitor center to the historic resources. The latter is 1/10-mile in length with a width of 5 feet.

2. Nonhistoric Buildings and Utilities

Nonhistoric buildings on the monument include two Mission 66 houses, one dormitory trailer, rebuilt shop building, one storage trailer, and two metal storage sheds.

The two residences are about 1,400 square feet (including the garage), and they are three-bedroom, single-bath units. The dormitory trailer is a 14-foot by 64-foot mobile home with three bedrooms, bath, living room, and kitchen-dinette. This unit is furnished.

The newly rebuilt shop building replaces the old run-down one built in 1952. The storage trailer is a military surplus electronics unit 8 feet by 40 feet which is in bad shape. The two metal storage sheds are 15 feet by 15 feet and are in good condition.

The two residences and dormitory trailer are hooked up

to electrical, water, and sewage utilities. Of the remaining buildings, only the shop building has electrical power. There are no other utility hookups.

3. Utility Systems

In 1972, the Park Service installed a well 2 miles north of the monument on Kaibab-Paiute land. A 500,000-gallon, concrete, underground storage tank was installed about 1/4 mile south of the pump house. From here a 6-inch water main traverses 2 miles to the monument. Along the way, there are four taps to supply water to the Tribe as per the 1972 agreement.

Sewage from the residences and dorm trailer goes to a septic tank, thence to a leach field. The system has proven to be more-than-adequate through over 20 years of service.

External utilities are supplied by Mountain Bell and Garkane Power Cooperative, Inc. Lines for both of these utilities are underground from where they enter the monument to their places of use.

4. Historic Structures

Historic structures include the old "fort" or Winsor Castle as it is commonly known, the bunkhouse to the west of the fort, and the blacksmith shop and tack room to the east. In addition, there are the underground shelter known as the Whitmore Dugout, which was backfilled after earlier study; and the remains of a fairly large pueblo just outside the south boundary of the monument.

5. Major Equipment

The monument utilizes just two pieces of equipment--a compact 1/2-ton pickup truck and a compact sedan. Both vehicles are leased from the GSA motor pool in Salt Lake City.

F. STATUS OF PLANNING

<u>Name of Plan/Study</u>	<u>Preparer</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>	<u>Comment on Adequacy</u>	<u>Repository</u>
General Management Plan	DSC/RMR	03/14/78	Adequate	DSC
Resource Management Plan		01/31/77	Adequate	Park
Natural	Park			
Cultural	Park			
Development Concept Plan	RMR	08/06/82	Adequate	RMR
Collections Preservation Guide	-	07/80	-	DSC
Interpretive Prospectus	-	03/24/77		
Safety Plan	Park	-	Updated yearly	Park
Structural Fire Plan	Park	-	Updated yearly	Park
Wayside Exhibit Plan	HFC	-	Completed	HFC
Historic Resource Study	-	-	Ongoing	-
Vegetative Study	-	-	-	-
Heating/Cooling/ Humidity Study	-	-	-	-
Archeological Study	RMR	-	Partly done	Park
Flood Plain Study	Corps of Engineers	1981	Adequate/ Conditional	Park
Air Quality	-	-	Daily	Park
Water Records	-	-	Done monthly	Park

G. EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Pipe Spring National Monument is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is classified as a historic zone. The entire 40 acres is managed to protect the cultural resources for preservation and interpretive purposes. The existing historic structures (fortified ranchhouse, west and east cabins) and grounds (gardens, orchard, and pasture) are managed to maintain historical integrity in accordance with National Park Service management policies. In addition to the 38 acres (95 percent) in the historic zone, there is a development zone of approximately 2 acres (5 percent) for maintenance and residential functions, located within the monument and used as support facilities for the protection of the designated cultural resources.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

The following issues have been addressed previously in the text, but they are listed here in priority order according to the amount of concern felt.

1. Decreasing spring flow.
2. Exploration for uranium.
3. Further construction of Tribal housing within site of the historic area.
4. Development of the Alton Coal Field and transportation corridor (the latter within sight of the monument at the location of the existing power corridor).
5. Continuing deterioration of the air to the south over the Grand Canyon.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. Cultural Resources Management

To restore and preserve, to the degree possible, the natural landscape conditions existing during the historically significant period in the late 19th century; to control the proliferation of exotic plants, such as Ailanthus; and forestall, if possible, the spread of Dutch elm disease.

To monitor, protect, and preserve the fortified ranchhouse, the east and west cabins, the historic ponds, other historic resources, and the Anasazi archeological remains in a manner consistent with the requirements of historic preservation law and National Park Service management policies.



389

legend

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|--|------------------|
| — — — — — | national monument boundary | — W — | water line |
| - - - - - | trail | — P — | power line |
| ===== | paved road | [stippled box] | development zone |
| ===== | unpaved road | <i>the remainder of the monument is managed as historic zone</i> | |

Existing Management Zoning Map

Pipe Spring National Monument

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

2. Natural Resource Management

To secure adequate information on the flow and quality of Pipe Spring waters in order to facilitate their perpetuation.

To participate in the visibility observation program for the compilation of meaningful data on air quality in the vicinity of Pipe Spring.

3. Interpretation and Visitor Use

To foster public appreciation and understanding of life in the early Mormon settlement at Pipe Spring, as well as the significance of the Pipe Spring settlement in the westward expansion of the American Pioneers.

To provide for year-round public use and enjoyment of the monument's resources and to establish realistic visitor use capacities that reduce the adverse effect of public use on historic resources to the absolute minimum.

4. Management, Administration, and Support

To optimize the efficiency of park management through provision of adequate maintenance, storage, and staff housing facilities.

To cooperate with other governmental agencies, private organizations and interests, and members of the public to help ensure that regional land-use changes, particularly energy development projects, do not result in impairment of the monument's air quality, other components of the monument's environment, or the experience of monument visitors.

To cooperate with the Kaibab-Paiute Indian Tribe to (1) ensure that recreational development and land management programs in the immediate vicinity of the monument are compatible with long-term preservation of the monument resources, (2) provide information to visitors on recreational and interpretive opportunities available at the monument and on nearby Indian lands, and (3) facilitate public circulation between the monument and the historic Powell Monument - a triangulation station located on the reservation about a mile west of the monument - and to interpret the significance of this resource.

64. Pipe Spring National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 1663) of May 31, 1923.....

Page
285

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1663—May 31, 1923—43 Stat. 1913]

WHEREAS, there is in northwestern Arizona on the road between Zion National Park and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon National Park a spring, known as Pipe Spring, which affords the only water along the road between Hurricane, Utah, and Fredonia, Arizona, a distance of sixty-two miles; and

WHEREAS, a settlement was made at Pipe Spring in 1863 and there was built a large dwelling place, called "Windsor Castle," with portholes in its walls, which was used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians by the early settlers, and it was also the first station of the Deseret Telegraph in Arizona; and

WHEREAS, it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving the land on which Pipe Spring and the early dwelling place are located as a National Monument, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, to serve as a memorial of western pioneer life,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that there is hereby reserved, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Pipe Spring National Monument the lands shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof and more particularly described as follows:

The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section seventeen, township forty north, range four west, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any of the features or objects included within the boundaries of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management and control of this Monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732): Provided, that in the administration of this Monument, the Indians of the Kaibab Reservation, shall have the privilege of utilizing waters from Pipe Spring for irrigation, stock watering and other purposes, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

